

American Citizen. His career through life was unstained by crime; and his death was felt as a loss by every individual of that community, whose political existence was the fruit of his exertions.

The FAREWELL ADDRESS of General Washington is the condensed result of long experienced, matured reflection and strong anxiety for the permanent prosperity of his country. His advice concerning the great importance of maintaining indissolubly the Federal Union; the danger of indulging too much in party feelings;—the necessity of supporting public credit at home;—of maintaining public faith in all our transactions with foreign nations; of encouraging foreign intercourse free from foreign attachments;—are so many lessons of prudence which we should do well to bear in constant remembrance. Why therefore should not his legacy of wisdom and affection, be so published, as to admit of being constantly before our eyes? An ornament to our apartments, while it serves as a momento to guide our public feelings, and to manifest that the author lives in our memories?

To make it such, is the aim of the proposed Edition.

The Publishers are determined that the Address shall be printed on paper of the same quality and size as the splendid edition of the Declaration of Independence now engraving, & shall in all respects be a companion worthy that great State paper.

As errors are known from various causes to find their way into the most important writings, the publishers feel it their duty, not only to satisfy themselves, but to satisfy the public, of the authenticity of the copy from which this splendid Edition of the Farewell Address shall be published.

Mr. GEORGE BRIDPORT will complete the Design; of which the following is an outline:—The introductory part of the Address, in highly finished ornamental penmanship, shall form the upper part;—the other parts of the plate, shall be appropriate ornaments;—in the centre below shall be engraved, from an historical design for this publication by Mr. Sully the Surrender of the British Army at York-town, October 19, 1781.

The Address itself shall be printed with type of a peculiar and appropriate character, designed for this purpose by Mr. Fairman, and to be cut and cast by our best artists. No more of the type shall be cast than will be necessary to execute this Address; & when it shall be completed, the type and the matrices in which it was cast shall be utterly destroyed; so that no other work shall ever be executed by the same letter which shall have printed the "FAREWELL ADDRESS" of him who lived and died, first in War; first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his Countrymen.

The paper, of the first quality, 36 by 20 inches, will be made by Mr. Amies. The ink shall be carefully prepared, and of the best materials.

The signature of General Washington from which it is proposed to execute a fac simile for this publication, is that which he affixed to the Constitution of the United States, when he signed it as President of the Convention in which it was framed; Thus associating and concentrating some of the greatest events in the life of this great man and in the history of his Country.

The ornamental writing will be designed and executed in the very best manner; the ornamental parts of the design and vignette, will be engraved by G. FAIRMAN; and the Typographical part executed by John Biens. They will take especial care of the execution of their several duties in this respect, and they will call to their aid, all that liberality, zeal and industry can command from the Sciences and Arts, so as to make the "Farewell Address" no mean specimen of the state of the Fine Arts in the United States.

As much progress has already been made in designing and procuring materials for this splendid edition of Gen. Washington's "Farewell Address," it is expected it will be ready for delivery, with the Splendid Edition of the Declaration of Independence, in the month of December next. That the public may have a more perfect view of the design and style of execution, than can be given in a proposal, of this Tribute to the memory of him who was "a Conqueror for the Freedom of his Country! A Legislator for its Security! A Magistrate for its Happiness," it is not intended to solicit any Subscriptions until the Ornamental parts of the plate shall be executed. It will then be submitted for public inspection and public patronage, at five dollars a Copy, payable on the delivery of the Engraving.

Philadelphia, July 31.

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

VOL. XIX.]

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1818.

[No. 5839.

Landing

FROM on board the Norfolk packet and for sale, 12 lbs Antigua Rum August 20 NEWTON KEENE.

Prunello and Silk Shoes.

JUST received, (direct from France) 23 doz. black, green, buff, cinnamon white, brown and dove colored silk and Prunello shoes, of superior quality; a few dozen glazed shoes.

ALSO,

On hand, an extensive assortment of ladies' and misses' kid, morocco and leather shoes; gentlemen's fine boots, shoes and pumps; common and coarse shoes and pumps; boys' and children's do; first and second quality Baltimore hats; low priced men's and boys' do; water proof plush do.—For sale wholesale and retail by the subscriber at his store, King street. WM. TRUE. ditwimt!

Mechanics' Bank of Alex'a.

September 1, 1818;

THE stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that a dividend of 3% per cent is this day declared for the last half year, on the Capital Stock paid in, payable to them or their legal representatives, on Friday the 11th inst.

By order of the Board.

P. H. MINOR, Cash'r.

September 1

This day is published,

AND for sale at the bookstore of JAMES KENNEDY & SON.

The Controversy between M.

B. & Quaro,

which appeared in the Alexandria newspaper in the year 1817, on some points of ROMAN CATHOLICISM:

To which is added AN APPENDIX, containing a brief notice of Luther—of Indulgencies of the Inquisition—and of the Order of the Jesuits.

BY A PROTESTANT.

Price in boards one dollar Sept. 3

Books and Stationary.

ROBERT GRAY has just received for sale on commission, an invoice of Books and Stationary, among which are the following articles, viz :

Sir Robert Wilson's sketch of the military and political power of Russia.

Phillips's speeches; Shey's bookkeeping Say's catechism of political economy.

Manners & customs; Accidents of life.

Gibson's natural theology.

Aitam's history of all religions.

Bennett's letters; history of the late war Volney's Ruins; Brownie of Boddebeck The Sisters; Pope's Essay on Man.

Tales of my Landlord; Taylor's Inquiry Travels at home; Domestic Medicine Debates of the Virginia Convention on the adoption of the Federal Constitution Wright's Life of Christ and his apostles.

Price in boards one dollar Sept. 3

New Grocery Store.

THE subscriber having commenced the Grocery business in the house of Mr. E. Lloyd, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Dunlap, on Cameron street, between Fairfax and Royal streets, has particularly selected for family use a general assortment of the best wines, liquors, cordials and groceries, which will be sold low for cash.

Twenty-four boxes Sicily lemons, in prime order, from New-York; and a fine assortment of handsome paper-hanging, recently imported from Marseilles, which will be sold very low by sets and by the yard.

VINCENT MASSOLETTI.

August 18 1m

50 Dollars Reward.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria, that he will open an English, Mercantile, and Mathematical Academy at Mr. Rudd's, Prince-street, a few doors west of the Farmers' Bank, where youth shall be instructed with care and expedition in the following sciences, in order to qualify them for the different departments in trade and business, viz.

In the Mercantile, Naval, and Military line.—Reading; writing; arithmetic; English-grammar; book-keeping; geometry, both plane and solid; mensuration of surfaces and solids; trigonometry, both plane and spherical; surveying; gauging; navigation; dialing; use of the globes, maps, and geography; algebra; conic-sections; mechanics; gunnery; fortification; fluxions; astronomy; &c. &c.

Applications to be made to Mr. Guy Atkinson, Mr. Wm. Dunlap, or at the academy, where the terms will be made known.

—The Academy will open on the 17th inst.

JAS. CADEN.

Prof. Math. & Nat. Philosophy.

*Arithmetic in so compendious a manner, (by lecture) that one figure does the office of ten in the common way; and of course, in one tenth the time the student can acquire a regular knowledge of this excellent art.

Book-keeping (by single and double entry) in all its varieties, with general lectures on Domestic, Factorage, and Company Accounts; Accounts of Exchange; Negotiations of bills; covering of cargoes, &c. with calculations, shewing at one view the state of the trader, merchant, factor, and grocer's affairs. These being more closely connected with business, than any of the above, occasioned the subscriber to point them out to the public. He also invites the learned to visit the academy at their convenience, and judge for themselves. On the first of October he will open an Evening School, for the accommodation of those whose employments prevent from attending during the day.

CHARLES SIMMS.

June 18 ws

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the late concern of N. & R. Blacklock, are hereby requested to bring them to the subscriber for adjustment without delay, as the affairs of that firm must be settled within a limited time; and those indebted will please discharge their accounts as soon as possible, to

ROBERT S. BLACKLOCK,

Who continues the

Grocery Business,

at the same stand, in King-street, and invites the friends of the late firm to call on him for supplies as usual.

September 7 dif

Stationary.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, the following articles of very superior quality—

Black lead pencils

Quills

Penknives

Pocket-books

Mathematical instruments

Copy and cyphering books, record books, and other blank books of every description; with every article in the stationary line.

Orders for blank books executed with elegance and dispatch.

JAMES KENNEDY & SON.

July 21 tuths

S. & D. Reed,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of SHOES and HATS, consisting of the following kinds:

1000 pair women's leather pumps

400 do do thick soles

300 misses' do do

500 ladies' morocco slippers

200 do do with heels

500 do low priced moroccospins

800 children's morocco and leather

shoes

500 men's & boys' bound leather shoes

400 men's low priced fur hats

400 do and boys' wool do

100 boys' white do

10 boxes lemons

All of the above articles are offered for sale at low prices for cash, and at the usual credit to punctual customers.—Country Merchants can be supplied at Northern Prices.

August 28

Advertisement.

RESCONDED from the subscriber's service, on Saturday night the 15th inst. Negro woman TREACE or TREACY—she is five feet two or three inches high, about 30 years of age, of a very dark complexion, and when particularly examined is very apt to confound herself.—It is deemed unnecessary to mention her clothing, as she has all of them with her, and being extremely artful, she no doubt will change them and endeavor to pass for a free woman. She is well acquainted in Charles county, Prince George's, Alexandria and the City, as about 5 years ago she made her escape, and was 8 or 7 months about the Lower Ferry, leading to Alexandria, and from thence to Washington City, where she acquired an extensive acquaintance among the Negroes belonging to John Brent, esq.; and the greater part of said Negroes belong now to William and Robert Brent, esqrs., and Mr. Dudley Digges. Negro Treace has a scar on the back part of her neck, occasioned by a seaton put for the benefit of her eyes, which are very weak at this time. I will give 10 dollars if taken in the county and secured as aforesaid, so that I get her again, 25 dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing said Negro at their peril, as the law will be rigorously put in force against any offender.

THOMAS BURGESS.

Charles co. Maryland, near Port-Tobacco, Aug. 24 d3Tu

New Publications.

JUST Received and for sale by the subscribers.

Capt. Tuckey's Narrative of an Expedition to explore the River Zaire, usually called the Congo, in Southern Africa, in 1816, to which are added the Journal of Professor Smith, and some general observations on its Inhabitants, published by Permission of the Lords of the Admiralty.

The possibility of approaching the North Pole asserted by the Hon. D. Barrington, with an appendix containing Papers on the same Subject, and on a Northwest Passage, by Col. Beaufoy, F. R. S. Illustrated with a Map of the North Pole, according to the latest Discoveries.

Hobhouse's Historical Illustrations of the fourth Canto of Childe Harold, containing Dissertations on the Ruins of Rome, and an Essay on Italian Literature. Joyce's Dialogues in Chemistry for the amusement and Instruction of young people, 2 vols. The Brownie of Boddebeck and other Tales, by James Hogg, Author of Queen's Wake, &c.

THOMAS BURGESS.

Charles co. Maryland, near Port-Tobacco, Aug. 24 d3Tu

Robert Gray,

Next door west of the corner of King w Royal Streets.

HAS just received on consignment, the following BOOKS and STATIONERY ARTICLES, viz:

Volney's Ruins; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Olney's Hymn; Fanaway's Letters; Murray's Reader, Grammar, Exercises and Key;

Triumph of Temper; New-York Reader, No. 1, 2, 3 & 4;

Episcopal prayer books

Travels at home; Cases of Conscience

Chalmers' Discourses

Accidents of Human Life

Plaice, a Spanish Tale; Manners, a novel; Balance of Comfort

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope Bonaparte's Letter to Lord Liverpool

Coxe's Female Scripture Biography

Beauties of Robertson

Harrington and Ormond

Memoirs of Moreau

Bernardot

Rachel Baker

Youth's Cabinet

Murray's Grammar, Abridged

Murray's Web ter's Comly's, and N York Spelling Books

New-York Preceptor and Primer

Allison's Sermons, 2 volumes

Tales of Fancy; Poetical Chronology

Clavis Ciceronis; Tacitus

Art of Palestine; Hubert and Ellen Valentine's Eve; Readings on Poetry

Lord of the Isles

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.
PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
ROYAL-STREET.
Daily Gazette, 7 dolls...Country, 5 dolls.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1818.

From the New-England Galaxy.

Ms. EDITOR,

I have seen in an old almanack the following sermon. Perhaps it may occupy a square or so in your paper, to the satisfaction of your customers.

A COUNTRYMAN.

TEXT.—Man is born unto trouble; He giveth up the ghost, and where is he?

SERMON.

Man's ingress to the world is naked and bare; His progress through it is trouble and care; His egress from it is, no one knows where. But, by way of improvement, one truth is most clear—

We shall do well there, if we do well here; And I could not say more, should I preach a whole year.

EPITAPM.

Nothing diffuse was ever yet acute,
The tree where leaves abound bears little fruit;
Still if Tom's speech lack arguments of strength,
All that it wants in depth, he gives in length!

From the Evangelical Magazine.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

My young friend Eugenius, called in last evening to shew me this famous new toy of Dr. Brewster's. 'And here,' said he, giving me something like a small spy glass, 'here is the Kaleidoscope.'

'The Kaleidoscope,' said I, 'and what is that it is all Greek to me.'

'It is Greek indeed; but it means in English, an instrument to see beautiful things with.'

'What! does it shew us angels or ladies?'

'Not exactly. But come, put your eye to the small end, and you will see what you shall see.'

'Sure enough, I looked in it; and there I saw a great variety of very pretty little patterns of flowers, or some such things, I hardly know what to call them, more curious than ever I saw before.'

'Well, well,' said I, 'it is certainly a fine toy; and it may be of some use too. But come, one good turn deserves another. You have shewn me your Kaleidoscope, and I will shew you mine.'

'Your's? have you one indeed?'

'Indeed have I, and worth a thousand of this. It is in fact a true Kaleidoscope: and shows you beautiful things sure enough. Only look in it well, and you will see things more to be desired than gold, yes than much fine gold—You will see all heaven opened before you, bowers of bliss, fountains of youth, rivers of pleasure flowing through trees of life, saints and angels with roses of love on their cheeks, and amaranths of immortality on their brows—Above all, you will see the face of one who is the chief among ten thousand, and altogether lovely.'

In short, you will see an endless succession and variety of delights and wonders, eye hath not seen, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive.'

'Well now, I see you are as fond of ridles as ever. But let me see this wonderful instrument at once.'

'Here it is at your service—the Christian Kaleidoscope—called in English, a POCKET BIBLE.' EUPHAINOR.

Inefficiency of Capital Punishment.

The enclosed narrative was transmitted by a resident at Chonnel, and may be perfectly relied on as authentic.

Some years since, three men of the name of McGrath, a father and his two sons, were executed at the village of Bousha, in the county of Tipperary, under the following extraordinary circumstances, for robberies committed in that neighborhood:—One of the sons was convicted at the Chonnel Assizes, and at his execution his father and brother attended, and received his corpse in their arms from the gallows!

Soon after, the second son was convicted for a fresh offence, and his execution was likewise attended by his father, who also received his body in like manner!

It might be reasonably supposed that two such awful examples would have made such an impression on the mind of the old man as should have induced him to avoid a similar fate; but, strange as it may appear, the effect was otherwise, as the deluded man was, within the next six months, convicted for a new crime, and executed on the spot where his two sons had so recently suffered!!!!

"Such is the inefficiency of capital punishment."

[London paper.]

The passions are like the elements, excellent servants, but dreadful masters; and whoever is under their dominion, will have little leisure to do any thing but obey their dictates.

ALEXANDRIA:
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1818.

OLD MAIDS.

We constantly find the greater number of mankind the slaves of certain prejudices; and what is more to be regretted is that we find the wise and enlightened not free from their influence. Among those current in the world is that entertained against female celibacy. An old maid is considered a sour, envious, censorious being. Under the designation of *Tub*, she is introduced into the dramatic personae of the poet, as well as of the dramatic writer; in fashionable circles she is considered fair game for the wit of the pestilant, and the sneer of the ill-natured; if she don't play at cards, she is considered lumber in the drawing-room; like an antiquated piece of family furniture, the general wish consigns her to the solitude of the garret, or the avocations of the nursery; and all seem leagued in treating her with neglect and ridicule. It being foreign to my present purpose, I shall decline entering into any disquisition concerning the truth of charges made against old maidism. I shall only observe, that young maids and matrons are sometimes censorious, ill-natured, and possessed of no small portion of acid in the composition of their tempers; to harbors such sentiments towards anticipated virginity, in many instances is unjust if not cruel, and always illiberal.

Celibacy is either voluntary or constrained. In this country so few embrace a single life from choice, that, added to those who may yield to it from necessity, it can have no sensible effect upon our population:—we have, in fact, people enough for all the purposes of society: and notwithstanding the great consumption of human life by war, population is on the increase every where; so that voluntary celibacy cannot be considered a political offence. The injustice of this prej dice will appear in a stronger light when operating against involuntary celibacy, or that description of maid who would, if they could, approach the altar of Hymen, when it is considered that no criminality can reasonably be ascribed to what cannot be remedied or avoided. The usages of society, want of fortune, and other causes, consign females to involuntary celibacy.

Females cannot consistently woo; they must be wooed by our sex; and such are the restraints imposed on the fair sex, that were a female to make the first advance towards a matrimonial union, she would expose herself to censure and obloquy, and, perhaps, render herself an object of disgust to the man whom her inclinations would select as a partner through life; but if there are men in whose breasts advances on the part of the female would create disgust, there are others whom such conduct would inspire with partiality towards her, believing it to be the result of a flattering preference: so diversely constituted is the human mind, it sometimes happens that a female in paying an exact respect to the laws imposed on such occasions, misses an opportunity of establishing herself for life, and thus becomes the martyr of propriety in becoming the victim of the prejudices entertained against female celibacy.

But let us turn our eye to the old bachelor, who may be considered the chief cause of the celibacy of females.

However exceptionable in principle, or tainted in conduct, by fashionable view, the old bachelor meets with indulgence, and his company is sought after. He makes one of the company at the card table; he fills a chair at the dinner and supper table; he gives lessons to young misses emancipated from the boarding school, in the science of flirtation and small talk; he attends matrons to the play-house, church, and places of public resort: now I would ask any unpassionate person which of the two descriptions of persons is the more respectable, the antiquated virgin of irreproachable conduct, who makes herself as useful as her situation will allow in domestic life; or the hoary bachelor, who, being unwilling to wed, because he cannot find a female possessed of equal fortune, connexion and qualification, to what he thinks himself entitled to, to marry him, abandons himself to a promiscuous intercourse with the profligate part of the other sex, or roams about, corrupting innocence, or seducing the unsuspecting from the paths of virtue, until at length he attaches himself to some unfortunate impure, whom he makes the partner of his illicit pleasures during the unexpired remnant of a vicious life, and who may perhaps bring him a spurious offspring to record his wickedness? The answer to this question is obvious.

From the Norfolk Herald, September 18.
FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

We are indebted to the polite attention of our correspondents in New-Orleans for papers of that city, to the 15th ult. and the following interesting communication of the 16th. (forwarded by the William & Joseph) for which we tender them our warmest thanks.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Herald, dated

New-Orleans, Aug. 16.

"This particular season of the year is the recess of business here; consequently little or nothing doing. Our produce has mostly arrived from the interior, and has been exported. We may, with some accuracy, compute the value of our exports for the year ending the first of October next, at 20 millions of dollars.

"The growing crop of sugar, is not very promising and likely to be less productive than last year, owing to the dryness of the spring season, by which the young canes were much retarded. That of cotton is highly fluctuating in every section of the state which has been heard from; and should it escape the disaster of the rot, will be an unprecedented crop.

"Notwithstanding we have an immensity of shipping in port, and consequently a great number of seamen, amongst whom the diseases of the climate first begin to discover themselves, we are happy to say

that all classes of citizens and strangers are healthy, and have every reason to hope that the city will escape the recurrence of that awful visitation, which it experienced the last summer."

From the Boston Patriot, September 17.

FROM CALCUTTA.

By the ship Courier, Capt. Stanly, arrived here yesterday in 115 days from Calcutta, Mr. Topliss has received papers of that place to the 17th May inclusive.

The town of Mundah was taken by the British forces by storm on the 26th April. About 500 of its defenders were killed. The British account states that "Plunder continued to pour into Col. Adams' camp, and thousands were dying of wounds in the jungles." Unnunt Sing, one of the most obnoxious chiefs to the British, was killed, and two others who were taken prisoners were sentenced to be hanged. It is said that previous to the surrender of the town and fort, they had ordered several of their women to be massacred. The army was to march without loss of time to Chowrapur, which it was thought would speedily surrender. The Peishwa had fled to the westward.

Calcutta, May 17.

Accounts from Mirzapore state, that the price of cotton is falling there, with every appearance of continuing to decline. The same has been latterly the case in Calcutta, and we are pleased to observe that such is the case, from the expectation that the prices may be rendered favorable to the profitable shipment of that article to China, so as to give employment to many of the vessels now laid up, and beeping severe losses on their owners.

From the Richmond Compiler.

MR. WIRT.

Mr. Coale, of Baltimore, has published a pamphlet report of the trials of the Mail Robbers, Hare, Alexander and Hare, in May last. Mr. Wirt spoke twice on the trials in chief; the first time on the case of Joseph Thompson Hare; and next on that of John Alexander. His speeches were not given in full—but, even in these brief sketches, we meet with some passages which interest us. They breathe the same ease, simplicity, and beauty of expression, which we were wont to admire in his more finished exhibitions. The book is not in every hand—and the following extracts may therefore serve to amuse many of our readers:

CASE OF J. T. HARE.

"Mr. Wirt admitted that he had mistaken the gentleman. The popular indignation, however, of which the gentleman complained so vehemently, was certainly very natural, and he would add, very honorable. It was the indignation of a virtuous people against a most flagitious and daring offence. He hoped never to see the day, when the recital of such a crime would be heard with compunction by the American people. It would be a mournful proof that our moral sensibility was gone. At the same time, he should regret, extremely, that the indignation of the Jury against the offence, should mingle itself with their examination of the evidence against the person here accused; for it did not by any means follow, that because the offence was enormous, the prisoner at the bar was the person guilty of it. He was to be tried by the judgment, not by the passions of the jury; he was to be tried by the evidence, and not by their feelings, either of indignation or of mercy: for mercy was not as the gentleman had alleged, the prerogative of the jury; mercy towards criminals was the prerogative of the President of the U. S.; to him, under our constitution, and to him alone, belongs the power of reprieve and pardon. The jury had sworn to try the cause according to the evidence; to whatever conclusion, therefore, the evidence conducted them, that conclusion was to be their verdict: they had no alternative—they could make no compromise with their consciences; they had only to discharge, with inflexible firmness, that duty which the laws of their country confided to them, and when the question of mercy came before the President, there could be no doubt, that he would discharge his with equal fidelity. When that question shall come before him, if ever it shall come, he will remember that mercy, however amiable in itself, degenerates into weakness, and even into guilt, where it is improperly directed. He will remember, that there is a mercy due to society, as well as to individuals; that the proper object of mercy is either suffering virtue, or penitent guilt: penitent guilt, which presents a well-founded hope of reformation; he will remember that a penitentiary is not always a place of repentance; that there have been persons who have been once, twice, thrice and four times sentenced to that species of confinement, to whom it has proved no school of reform; who have spent the hours of their solitude to no other purpose than to sharpen their wits in projecting new schemes of rapine, and who have come forth into society, only the more hardened in guilt, and the better prepared to carry on their depredations on a broader, bolder and more daring scale. There are such men—we do not say that the prisoner is one; but there are men, who all know, so perfectly dead to every touch of virtuous feeling, so obtuse and stubborn in guilt, and so perversely proud of the success of their crimes, as to set at nought, all obligations, human and divine, and to laugh not only at the whip of the law, but even at the thunder of Heaven. What mercy would there be to the vicious part of society, in letting loose upon them, men (if such monsters can deserve the name of men) of this description?" These remarks, he said, were drawn from him against his purpose, by the unexpected course pursued by the gentlemen to whom he was re-

plying. Advertising again to the instruction prayed for; he said the question before the court was simply, one of law; that the court for the prosecution then embodied their construction of the act, in the prayer which they had addressed to the court; that they sought only to relieve the jury from the perplexity of a legal inquiry, to which they could not be supposed to be so competent as the court, and that they should be perfectly satisfied with any instruction as to the law, which the court should think proper to give to the jury. The court would observe, that there were three counts in the indictment; the two first of which embodied the construction given to the act, by the counsel for the prosecution; the third count was founded on that construction, which was advocated on the other side, so as to leave the jury at liberty, under the construction of the court, to find the prisoner guilty under either, or all the counts, or not guilty at all, according to their view of the evidence, and as I do not propose to address them, I will only add, that whatever verdict they may reconcile to their consciences, will be satisfactory to us; content, as we shall be, with having done our duty.

JOHN ALEXANDER'S CASE.

Mr. Wirt had not intended to address one word to the Jury—he had no inclination to put to them their precious time in jeopardy, by the use of that dangerous weapon the tongue. He was rather too old to speak for display, and too humble to hope for success, if he should attempt it—as to the multitudes who have been said, to have hung in transports on his tongue, he had the mortification to acknowledge, that if such multitudes ever existed anywhere, but in the imagination of the young gentleman, who had made the remark, they must have been easily transported indeed. For my own part (said Mr. Wirt) I have never seen them, and after I have made but a few observations, those who hear me, will readily discover the remarks to have been altogether unfounded. The gentlemen have told you that they are volunteers in this cause, and if the honor of volunteers is to be measured by the desperation of the cause in which they embark, the gentlemen deserve as rich a wreath of laurels as ever graced the brow of the bravest of the knights of Malta. One of the gentlemen had paid a compliment to his understanding at the expense of his sincerity. Mr. Wirt was Frenchman enough to thank the gentlemen, for the bright side of his remark, but he must take leave to disclaim the other. In a case involving life, Mr. Wirt observed, he was not disposed to do violence to his own feelings, in the discharge of official duties, nor was there any official duty in the case, which called for such a sacrifice. He was the agent of government, it was true—but of a government, not disposed illegally to take the life of an individual. The case before the jury, Mr. Wirt continued, was a most atrocious one. The jury should consider themselves the trustees of the lives and property of the community on the one hand, and of the life of the prisoner on the other—all considerations of feelings, therefore, were at least balanced—and the case was left to rest where their oaths had placed it—*on the evidence*. If the testimony does not cover the case, the jury were bound to acquit the accused. If it does cover the case, their oaths and their duty bind them to find him guilty. Mr. Wirt observed, that one is never too old to learn something new—such he found to be his case in the present instance. He had always understood, and wherever he had practiced, he found it to be so understood, that the judges of the court were the judges of the law, and were to instruct the jury upon the law. Certain it was, there was no more complex and obscure science in the world—one, for the accomplishment of which, the jucundities of twenty years were required, and the student was but a sciolist in his profession. For instruction to the jury on the law, he had always been in the habit of applying to the court—for this the court (generally composed of men learned in the law) was instituted. He was surprised to find in these cases the gentlemen had adopted a course of proceeding, altogether without precedent. On Saturday, the gentlemen addressed the jury through the court; to day, they have reversed it, and have addressed the court thro' the jury; but Mr. Wirt presumed, every thing is allowable in war. Mr. Wirt said, that he would now inquire, whether this case came within the latter clause of the law, so as to make the offence capital. He observed that the prisoner's voluntary confession, was good evidence against himself. He enquired what was this case? It appeared by the confession of the prisoner, that this affair was planned in Philadelphia to rob the mail, and if necessary in effecting it, to take the life of the driver—they arrested them on the highway—proclaimed themselves "high-way-robbers," armed with pistols and dirks—it is asked if they meant to use them? The prisoner answered the question in the affirmative. These are in brief the facts—and unable to assault this fortress of facts, the gentlemen directed their battery against the law. How do they do it? By addressing the court—no—they do not choose to take that course—they prefer addressing the jury on the law; they purposely turn from the court and address the jury upon the law in the case. Mr. Wirt asked the jury if they would consult a carpenter upon the best style of a cotillion, or a dancing master on the building of house—if either of the gentlemen of the jury wanted a legal opinion, they would go to the merchant or the farmer, or would they, on such an occasion as the present, resort to any other source of information, than the bench, legally and constitutionally organized to advise them; they would not apply to him, or to the gentleman concerned on the part of the prosecution, nor to the gentlemen engaged for the prisoner—because they might be considered as interested, and not impartial—but they would see the opinion and instruction of the bench specially constituted to expand and execute the law of the land. The gentleman first up, had paid a compliment to the legal understanding of the jury, to whom he had explained the law in the case, in the Spanish the French and the Latin Languages. He would endeavour to do it, in plain English, he deemed it the best. The gentlemen contend, that the present case is not robbery at common law, and they admit the first clause of the sec-

tion, covers the common law description of robbery. When a term is used in our statutes, which is not explained, and which is a common law term, we must resort to the common law, to explain its meaning.

ALEX. & COMMON COUNCIL.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1818.

Ordered, That the superintendent of police do cause a lamp to be erected on one of the posts in the portico over the new market-house, near and convenient to the room lately rented to the levy court for the use of the clerk of the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria.

Ordered unanimously, That the street-commissioner do cause Pitt-street, from Cameron-street, to be paved according to law.

Ordered, That the street-commissioner do reset the curb stones on the south side of Cameron-street, from Washington to St. Asaph-street, and also reset the curb stones on the east side of Washington-street, from Cameron to King-street, and pave the gutters concave—the expense to be charged to the third ward.

Passed in council the 14th day of September, 1818. J. H. HOOD, President of the Common Council.

Approved 1818. JACOB HOFFMAN, Mayor.

A true copy, I. P. THOMPSON, C. C.

Exchange Coffee-House MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA. September 22.

CLEARED,

Sch. James Madison, Semmes, Bermuda.

LUCY-ANN, Pittsburgh, Hallowell.

Schr William & Joseph, Doggett, 30 days from N. Orleans, ar. at Norfolk, 13th inst.

reports Ship Commerce, Crookhill, 27 days from Alexandria, was going up the Mississippi, as he came down.

Sloop Ocean, Middleton, hence, ar. at Norfolk

For Sale or Rent.
THAT valuable property called CONWAY'S WHARF, with the Warehouses, thereon fronting on Union-street, The warehouses will be rented separately required. For terms apply to WM. HERBERT, Jr.

August 25 *W.M.H.*

To Rent,
The brick warehouse at the corner of King & Union streets, lately occupied by Tucker & Wheelwright. For particular inquire of EBEN' H. WHEELWRIGHT, or JOHN H. LAUD & Co.

September 4 *W.H.*

To Rent,
The dwelling where the subscriber lives, in Prince-street, next door to Mrs. Fletcher's. Possession can be had immediately. Any person wishing to purchase the furniture, may have it on accommodating terms.—It is new and in good order.

ROBERT S. BLACKLOCK.

September 17 *2w*

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from James D. Patterson to me, I shall at 11 o'clock, on Saturday, the 5th day of September next, upon the premises, proceed to sell at public auction for cash, or upon such credit as may then be agreed on,

a lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the west side of West-street, and north side of King-st. in the town of Alexandria, and described in the said deed as follows: beginning at a point where the north line of King-street intersects the west line of West-street, and extending westwardly with the line of King-street 19 feet; thence north and parallel with King-street 100 feet to a 10-foot alley; thence east and parallel to King-street 19 feet to West-street; thence south with West-street 100 feet to the beginning—subject to a ground rent of \$7 dollars, payable on the 15th day of October, in each and every year forever.

J. D. SIMMS, Trustee.
The sale of the above property is postponed till Thursday the 24th inst.

September 5 *2w*

Land for Sale.
I WILL sell from 150 to 300 acres of land, part of the farm on which I live.—On said land there is a log house with two rooms on a floor, a meat house, with several other small buildings, an excellent apple orchard, peaches, pears, quinces, damsons, &c. DANIEL DULANY.

August 24

Lexington for Sale.
THIS estate, containing two thousand three hundred and fifty acres, more or less, being one half of the well known tract of land commonly called "Mason's Neck," situated on the Potomac, in the county of Fairfax, Virginia, is now offered for sale. About two-thirds of it is covered with an uncommon heavy growth of white and bl'k oak, hickory, pine, poplar, &c. near the water's edge; whence it may be transported to the markets of the district of Columbia, (a distance of 20 miles only) where timber and fuel are always in demand, and without the expense and risk encountered in conveying those articles from situations further down the river; the remainder is in cultivation, and furnished with every necessary building for that purpose; together with orchards and a blacksmith's shop. The improvements are a spacious and elegant dwelling-house, kitchen, dairy, smoke-house, office, ice-house, a well of excellent water, and a falling garden, of the most tasteful and costly design, filled with the rarest and most-beautiful shrubberies and flowers; exotic and indigenous, all situated on an eminence, commanding a view of the rest of the tract, which extends in an unintercepted plain from the foot of the eminence to the Potomac and Occoquan, by which it is so far bounded as to render the expense of enclosing it comparatively nothing. The prospect, moreover, of the surrounding country, diversified in every direction by sheets of water, is really beautiful beyond description. There are likewise attached to this estate four valuable

Shad & Herring Fisheries:
however, the subscriber intends to reserve one of them and a few acres of land. The woods about with deer in such numbers, that with a little care a gentleman might command a constant supply of venison for his table; and besides the large streams abovementioned, the various creeks and inlets that every where intersect the land are covered in the proper season with wild fowl of every description known in our waters. When to all these advantages is added the great natural fertility of the land, which is not exceeded perhaps in the western country, its adaption to improvement by the use of plow, which has been proved by experiment, its vicinity to society, to market, to two manufacturing grist-mills, to which the distance of conveyance by land and water is not more than 5 or 6 miles, it may with truth be pronounced the most valuable estate, of the same extent, in the whole range of country watered by the Potomac. It will be sold entire or divided to suit purchasers.

The terms of sale will be one-third of the purchase money in hand, the remaining 2/3s in two equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale, secured by a deed of trust on the land—which will be shown in my absence to any person disposed to purchase, by Mr. William Allison or Mr. Weston, residing on the premises.

August 31 *WILLIAM MASON.*

Public Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, I will offer for sale at Port-Tobacco, if not previously disposed of at private sale,

Woodbury's Hope,
lying on Potomac River, containing about 360 acres, having wood enough on it to pay for it. The soil is of an excellent quality. Terms made known on the day of sale.

T. H. REEDER.

Charles co. Md August 5 *wm70*

Gumston for Sale.

THIS elegant estate is situated on the Potomac, 16 miles below Alexandria—it is bounded on three sides by the Potomac and Pohick creek, and contains nearly 3,000 acres of land, level and fertile, to which are attached six shad and herring fisheries, two of which command the river channel. This land will be laid off in four tracts, so as to have one or more fisheries to each; these tracts will be again divided if requisite. This estate is level and beautifully situated, very fertile, and remarkably healthy. Plaster act with an effect equal to that of any part of Virginia or Pennsylvania—I have used 500 bushels in twelve months, and such is its beneficial operation, that were I to keep the land I should considerably increase the quantity. A manufacturing mill is distant about two miles, on a stream navigable for vessels carrying 1,000 bushels of wheat, where the Baltimore and Dist. of Columbia prices are given for grain: being bounded on 3 sides by water, a small extent only of fence is necessary to inclose the whole: it would be admirably adapted to grazing. The improvements are a large and very substantial brick mansion, 40 by 70 feet, with every necessary out-house, three commodious barns, houses for Negroes, and fish houses at each of the fisheries. 120,000 bricks and 1,000 bushels of lime are just burnt on the premises. There is a considerable extent of fine fence, both useful and ornamental; two orchards of well-selected apples and peach, besides an abundance of other choice fruit. More than 150 acres are in clover, 200 in corn, and land is in preparation for sowing 250 bushels of small grain. Any quantity of hay can be cut from the low grounds, some of which (and all might) have been reclaimed at a trifling expense. The river and creeks, abound with wild fowl, particularly canvas backs, the woods with deer and a variety of other game. Mules, cattle, highly improved sheep, farming utensils and household furniture can be had. The terms of sale will be accommodating. Property in any of the cities, negroes, bank stock, western lands, or lands near the Ridge, will be taken in payment.—Letters must be addressed to me at Pohick Church, Fairfax county, Virginia.

GEORGE MASON.

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

ON the petition of JILSON DOVE, an insolvent debtor, confined in the jail of Alexandria county for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said JILSON DOVE, that on the first Monday in October next, at the court house of said county, the oath prescribed by the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," will be administered to the said insolvent, and a trustee appointed, unless sufficient cause to the contrary be then and there shewn.—Ordered, that this notice be advertised in both papers published in Alexandria, three times a week for two weeks before the said first Monday in October next.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, chief Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia.

E. I. LEE, C. C.

September 15 *wm2w*

Stop the Swindler.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for apprehending and lodging in any jail in the District of Columbia, a person by the name of JOHN POST, a Bricklayer and Stonemason, who has been at work for about two months past at Fort Washington, and was discharged on the 7th of September inst.—He says he was born in the state of New-York; is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and has sandy hair; he had with him an apprentice boy, nearly grown. A few days previous to his leaving Fort Washington he took the liberty of borrowing, in the name of Mr. John Cobagen, from a lady at that place 15 dollars, which was not known till after he left it; and immediately after he was discharged and paid off, he forged two checks in the name of the Subscriber, on the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, one of which he procured the money for at the Bank, and the other he passed to a person in Alexandria, which was detected and refused.—Previous to his coming to Fort Washington, he worked in the City of Washington, where he said he intended to work again; but it is probable he has not stopped so near the theatre of his villainy. Persons are cautioned against being imposed upon by him. BOLITHA LAWES.

September 16 *lw*

Carpenters Wanted.

THE subscriber wants to employ 4 good House Carpenters. To such he will give good wages, if immediate application be made. WILLIAM STEWART.

September 14

John P. Latrute,

JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH.

HAS just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Looking Glasses,

among which are some of the newest fashions, such as have not been exhibited in this town before; all of which he will sell as low as they can be procured in the above places.

He has on hand a handsome assortment of gold and silver watches, jewellery, silver ware of every description; and plated ware, consisting of branch candlesticks, candlesticks, liquor stands, castors, snuffers, trays, &c. &c.

September 18 *2w*

Ship Timber, &c.

THE subscriber, residing on Mattawoman Creek, in Charles County, Maryland, will dispose of (standing) a large quantity of first rate White Oak Ship Timber, Wharf Logs, Timber suited for Staves, Plank, Scantling, or other purposes, in any quantity; likewise several thousand cords Oak Wood. Purchasers will find to their advantage to apply as the terms will be moderate, and there is navigable water to the spot.

W.M. MASON.

May 6 *tf*

Sweden's Bar Iron.

THREE hundred and twenty-five tons Sweden's Bar Iron, well assured.

Just received per ship Young Hawk, from Gloucester, for sale by

PHINEAS JANNEY

9th mo 15 *tf*

C. Potbury,

Professor of the French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian Languages;

INFORMS the Ladies and Gentlemen of

Alexandria, that he has commenced to

teach the above languages at Mr. Cowing's

School-Room. Terms and hours of atten-

dance may be known by personal applica-

tion to him there at 7 o'clock every even-

(Thursdays and Sundays excepted).

September 2 *tf*

Alexandria, August 4.

WAS committed to the jail of this Co. as a run away, a negro man, who calls himself JOHN WEAKS, and says that he was born free in Prince George Co. Maryland, that his mother's name is Sally Green, who lives near the road leading from the Alexandria Ferry to the Eastern Branch bridge, adjoining one Hen. Thompson. He was committed to this jail on the 7th May last, and was then called William Washington, but made his escape the 16th. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made. Says he is known to Mr. Daniel Moxley, and Henry Thompson, of Maryland. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

ANDREW ROUNSAVELL, Jailor.

August 8 *law2m*

Robert Gray

R EPECTFULLY inform his friends

and former customers, that he has

recommenced the

Bookbinding and Stationary

Business,

next door to the corner of King and Royal streets, and is prepared to execute any

orders in the Bookbinding business with

which he may be honored—he is also sup-

plied on commission, with a small assort-

ment of Stationary comprised of articles

most in demand, and particularly invites

the attention of juvenile customers to

articles used in schools, such as Cypher-

ing and Copy books, &c. which are made

of the best materials that can be procur-

ed and at the usual prices—orders from

Banks or public offices for any kind of

bank account books, can be executed, in

a style of strength and elegance equal to

any in the United States. May 27

Charles County Court,

March Term, 1818.

BILL IN CHANCERY.

Robert Perry

versus

James B. Dunnington, Robert Dunnington,

Francis Taylor, and Elizabeth B.

his wife, James Bloxham and Catharine

his wife, William Simmons and Esther

his wife, heirs of William Dunnington.

THE Complainant alleged in his bill

that the Respondents have in pos-

session the real estate of their deceased

father Wm. Dunnington, whose personal

estate was not sufficient for the payment

of his debts. Wm. Dunnington's estate

is indebted to the complainant in a large

sum of money. The object of the bill is

to procure a decree for the sale of the

land, for the payment of the debts re-

maining unpaid by the personal estate.

Some of the heirs of Wm. Dunnington

are non-residents. It is therefore, at

motion of the Complainant, ordered that he

cause a copy of this order to be in-

serted in the Alexandria Gazette for the

space of three months, to the intent that

the absent defendants may have notice of

this application, and of the subject and

object of the bill, and may be warned to

appear in this court in person or by a

surrogate, to shew cause, if any there be,

wherefore a decree should not pass as

prayed. Teste,

JOHN BARNES, Clk.

June 27 *Sm*